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G.C. For P.O.W. Leader

London, Nov. 5.
The George Cross, which ranks equally with the Victoria Cross as Britain's highest award, has been given to Lieutenant-Commander Patrick Albert O'Leary, "President" of Dachau concentration camp and commander of the underground organisation "Pat", it was announced tonight.

Commander O'Leary was captured by the French police during naval operations in April, 1941, and after escaping was helped by the organisation later known as "Pat".
Though offered a safe passage to Gibraltar, he chose to remain and help his helpers. When a few months later the head of the organisation was arrested, Commander O'Leary took command and in two years arranged for the escape of more than 600 British and Americans, almost half of whom he conducted to safety himself.
He was then captured by the Gestapo after being betrayed by a temporary helper and though tortured relentlessly gave nothing away.
He was eventually taken to Dachau concentration camp where he organised an underground movement of passive resistance to the Germans. On liberation, he was elected "President" of the camp.—Reuter.

What The ATS Want

London, Nov. 5.
A.T.S. entrance examinations are more difficult now than they were during the war.
This, states the War Office, is one of the reasons while only 11,000 of the 21,000 women who volunteered for service between V-J Day and last September have been accepted. But the army is still looking for the right sort of girl.
"She must be between 17½ and 35 years old and have a high standard of intelligence," said a War Office spokesman.
"Volunteers are needed for clerical and signal trades and they may be assured of good living conditions, interesting work and an opportunity of serving overseas if they so wish."—Reuter.

Newhaven, Connecticut, Nov. 6.
Joseph T. Connolly, former Labour Commissioner and Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, has conceded the election to his Republican rival, three times Governor, Raymond Baldwin.—Associated Press.

White Russia Attack On "Hospitality"

White Russia, in a sharp attack on official American hospitality, today asked the United Nations to consider a European site for its permanent or temporary headquarters, and in particular mentioned the old League of Nations Headquarters in Geneva.

The White Russian proposal filed with Secretary General Trygve Lie, mentioned the difficulties of housing and office accommodation in the New York area, the shortage of transportation, troubles encountered in maintaining liaison and the high cost of maintaining Headquarters in New York.

ON OTHER PAGES

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AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE "HAD ENOUGH"

Republican Domination Of The House Of Representatives Majority In The Senate, Too?

New York, Nov. 6.
The American people had apparently "had enough." Reacting to this Republican slogan yesterday, they swept the opposition Republican Party into a dominant majority in the House of Representatives while the Republicans themselves claimed to have won sufficient seats to outnumber the Democrats in the Senate too.
An all-round Republican victory of land-slide proportions seems early today to be assured. Though returns are yet far from complete and will not be in for many hours, all evidence is that President Truman and the party he inherited from the late President Roosevelt have been swept from power in Congress by popular will, equalled in power only by the massive vote that catapulted the late President and his "New Deal" to leadership fourteen years ago.

The most spectacular gain was scored by Mr. Thomas E. Dewey, who has been re-elected to the New York governorship by a record half-million majority. Now once again in the lead for the Republican presidential candidacy in 1948, Mr. Dewey (who President Roosevelt defeated two years ago) has set the keynote for the United States leading political party for the next two years, and perhaps for at least four years after that—by declaring triumphantly:
"The people have shown that they want a Government that will serve the people without trying to become their masters. In this election our people have made the choice between two different kinds of Government involving two different philosophies."

Defeat For Moscow?

The Republican campaign manager, Mr. Carroll Reece, bluntly called the victory a "defeat for the dictates of the Moscow radio" while Congressman Joseph Martin, who will be the Speaker of the House when Congress reconvenes next January, pledged: "We accept the responsibility the American people have by their mandate placed in our hands."
The Republicans appear to have gained considerable dominance in the governorships of the nation's 48 states. The latest returns show eleven Republicans elected and six Democrats (a new gain of one for the Republicans). Ten Republicans are leading in other singular contests against seven

similar imminent Democratic victories.
The Republicans have definitely won 12 Senate seats—six formerly Democratic—while the Democrats have been re-elected to eight. In sixteen other contests the Republicans are leading in ten.
One hundred and six Republicans and 138 Democrats have been elected definitely to Congress. Predictions that the House will be Republican are based on the fact that the Republicans are ahead in most of the 191 undecided contests.

Startling Results

Following Governor Dewey's triumph in New York, former UNRRA Director-General, Mr. Herbert Lehman, who was Democratic candidate for the Senate seat for New York State, conceded a defeat to a virtually unknown Republican, Mr. Irving Ives.
(Continued on Page 8 Col. 1)

STAFFORD CRIPPS AND PREFERENCES

TROOPS OVERSEAS

London, Nov. 6.
A tour of inspection of camps and stations of British troops overseas is to be made by Mr. Freeman, Financial Secretary of the War Office, beginning this month. He will be away for six or seven weeks, taking the closest interest in the living and service conditions of the men.
Mr. Bellenger, the War Secretary, told the House of Commons today.—Reuter.

Home For The UNO

Lausanne, Nov. 6.
The Steering Committee of the United Nations Assembly today approved the United States proposal to widen the permanent headquarters site question, to include the consideration of New York City and San Francisco.
It rejected Europe as a possible future home, despite the pointed Soviet warning that Europe would be considered anyway in a later debate.

After debating the Ukraine proposal to include Europe, the 14-man committee voted it down.
"Andre Gromyko told the committee that Europe would be discussed in the plenary debate, regardless of what the committee did."—Associated Press.

Prague, Nov. 6.
The trial opened in Prague National Court yesterday of Ferdinand Vozny, charged with "surrendering the Czechoslovak Legation in Bucharest to the Nazis" while Minister to Rumania.—Associated Press.

COUSENS RELEASED

Sydney, Nov. 6.
The Attorney-General for New South Wales announced in Sydney today that the Crown had decided to take no further proceedings against Major Charles Hughes Cousens, Poona-born Sandhurst man, accused of treason by broadcasting for the Japanese. This is interpreted as freeing Major Cousens and releasing him from his bail.—Reuter.

Indian Communal Rioting

Bombay, Nov. 5.
One hundred and fifty people, including one police official, were reported killed in a communal riot in the village of Telhara, in the Patna district, on Sunday, according to an official statement. Six constables are missing.

Twenty-five deaths are reported from nine villages in the same area.
More troops have arrived in Bihar Province and are moving into position in the riot affected areas, according to the Chief Secretary of the Bihar Government.
At Patna, steam launches with Bren guns and powerful searchlights patrolled the

Chinese Press Strike

An eleventh hour refusal on the part of printers employed by the "Sing Po" to resume work upset all previous arrangements and none of the regular Chinese newspapers appeared on the streets yesterday.

The "China Mail" was informed that some of the leading Chinese newspapers had already been printed and were in fact stacked up ready for the morning delivery when the order to call in all copies came through.
Up to a late hour last night, no settlement of the dispute had been reached and it was reliably stated that there would be no papers this morning, as printers had been asked to leave the premises of their employers.
In consequence of the absence of Chinese newspapers, Chinese tea-houses have been deserted earlier than usual, as those members of the Chinese community who usually pay an early visit to a tea house and spend the time of the day poring over their favourite daily while sipping tea, have found no further interest in staying behind longer than necessary.

Gangster to prevent the entry of trouble-makers.
Meanwhile, the Moslem festival of Bak Id passed off peacefully in Bombay up to midday, although by then the police had opened fired twice in stone-throwing incidents, the Bombay Government reported. No casualties resulted from the firing.
The night curfew in the areas of Bombay affected by communal rioting has been extended for one week from tomorrow, it was officially announced.—Reuter.

Escape Port Detected

Paris, Nov. 5.
Britain has drawn the attention of the French Government to conditions at La Ciotat, a village 25 miles east of Marseilles, reported to be an "escape port" for illegal immigrants to Palestine.

A large UNRRA displaced persons' camp is near the village and the inmates include Jews known to want to go to Palestine. American lorries supplied to the camp by UNRRA have been, it is reported, used to convey Jews from the camp to the seashore for embarkation for Palestine.
In an effort to stop this, Britain has suggested that the camp might be moved farther from the sea. The French Government has not yet replied.—Reuter.

Foreign Policy Of De Gaulle

Paris, Nov. 6.
A close friend of General Charles de Gaulle said at a Gaullist Union rally today that his "Party's foreign policy was based on 'an alliance with America in order to contain the menacing Russian imperialism.'"
He was Rene Capitant, Education Minister during de Gaulle's presidency.

M. Capitant said that such an alliance should aim to "guarantee to all the small nations the conditions of their independence and their free development."

He described the United States as "the only industrial nation capable of helping us and without whom we will be condemned to living in penury."
His speech, in anticipation of the French election next Sunday, was one of the clearest pro-American and anti-Russian statements of any French politician since the liberation. Most observers agreed that it reflected de Gaulle's increasing abandonment of the foreign policy he pursued when he was President of the Interior Government.

General de Gaulle has himself taken an anti-Communist stand in the campaign which will culminate on Sunday.
Capitant's statement, most observers agreed, reflected de Gaulle's increasing abandonment of a position of strict neutrality between the East and West, which was the cornerstone of his foreign policy when President of the Interior Government.
But Capitant's position is not shared by France's big three Parties, all of which hold that France should play the role of conciliator or arbitrator in East-West debates in international conferences. Capitant's speech received a cool reception at his Party's rally.

The French press, meanwhile, continued to give bigger headlines to the American election than to the campaign for next Sunday's balloting and the Socialists revealed alarm over the voters' evident indifference to the campaign.—Associated Press.

Police Station Incident

An incident at No. 2 Police Station nearly four months ago, when a Chinese Major demanded the release of a prisoner—resulting in the detention of the major for two weeks—was disclosed by Inspector F. A. Ewens when testifying before Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in the resumed hearing of the trial of four Chinese on charges of the kidnapping and forcible detention of prominent Chinese tea merchant.

Inspector Ewens said that after the arrest of the four accused by Commandos along the border in the New Territories on July 10, all the accused were handed over to and detained at No. 2 Police Station. At 4 p.m. on July 11, two Chinese in military uniform visited the station. One of them, Major Chiu-Wel-hon, demanded the release of Li Kwok-ying on the ground that he was an Army officer.

Major Chiu's demand was rejected, witness said, the matter was forwarded to the H.Q. Land Forces.

At 10 a.m. the following day, two sergeants of the Chinese Gendarmes came to the station and interviewed Li, after which the Chinese Gendarmes denied that Li was an Army officer.
Twenty minutes later, Inspector Ewens continued, Major Chiu again visited the station and, on being informed that the Chinese Gendarmes had disclaimed Li as an Army officer, said that he himself was an Army major and was not a major in the Chinese Gendarmes.
Inspector Ewens said Major Chiu was detained for two weeks until the two Chinese Gendarmes came to remove him from the police station.

Court Martial Review

London, Nov. 5.
The terms of reference of the committee which is to inquire into the British court martial system were announced today in Parliament as follows:

To bring under review, in the light of experience during the late war and of the composition of the Army and the Royal Air Force, the recommendations of the Army and Royal Air Force Courts Martial Committee 1938, with special reference to the question whether it is desirable to provide any and if so what form of appeal from the findings and sentences of a court martial;

To investigate the power of the courts martial, in relation to their commanding officers, to award punishment and the nature and scale of such punishment and to make recommendations upon these and kindred matters.

The War Minister, Captain Frederick Bellenger, who announced this, added that the committee would consist of Mr. Justice Lewis, (chairman), Mr. T. Donovan (Labour member), Mr. John Maude (Cons.), Mr. Raymond Blackburn (Lab.), Lieutenant Colonel Thorpe (Cons.), Sir Theobald Mathew, Director of Public Prosecutions, Major-General Viscount Bridgeman and a retired senior Royal Air Force officer.—Reuter.

UNFRIENDLY

Tientsin, Nov. 6.
A dispatch from Mukden to the Catholic newspaper "Social Welfare" credits two Soviet officials of the Chinese Changchun railway administration with the statement that the impending withdrawal of Soviet members of the railway staff was ordered because of the "unfriendliness of the Chinese people."
The dispatch also credited them as saying that 30 out of 370 Soviet staff members of the railway "either were missing or taken prisoner" and that the Chinese Government would be held responsible for loss or damage to official and private property belonging to the Soviet employees.
Chinese sources here alleged that ships to repatriate the Soviet railway employees were due in Tientsin from Vladivostok within the next few days.—Associated Press.

Athens, Nov. 6.
Post, telegraph and telephone services all over Greece were at a standstill today through a 24 hour strike of some 75,000 Greek civil servants demanding increased wages.—Reuter.

Monfalcone Strike

Monfalcone, Italy, Nov. 6.
More than 8,000 workers of the Monfalcone shipyards and chemical factory went on strike yesterday as a protest against alleged mistreatment of workers by Venezia Giulia police.

Two deputations of workers went to see the head of the Monfalcone military government, Major Kilson Harris and brought specific complaints against the police. They said that after a recent attack on a Monfalcone police station with a German anti-tank gun, several workers were arrested and allegedly beaten up by the police. Another protest was in connection with the attack with hand grenades and rifle fire on a special train carrying Italians back to Trieste from Armistice Day ceremonies Monday at the War Memorial at Redipuglia.

The workers said the police on the train—who arrested seven persons for the attack—shot at workers who were doing restoration work along the railroad line and that these workers were arrested. They demanded their release.
Major Harris said that the incidents were under investigation.

B.O.A.C. PLANE RETURNS

About an hour after the B.O.A.C. take-off from Kai Tak yesterday morning, one of the engines of the flying-boat "Hawkesbury," operating from Hongkong to the United Kingdom, blew a cylinder head.

The engine was immediately switched off and the aircraft returned to Hong Kong on three engines. No other damage was suffered by the aircraft, which landed safely at Kai Tak at midday.

As a result of the accident, an official statement disclosed, some of the passengers gained the impression that one of the blades came off. Actually what happened was that during the return journey the propeller of the damaged engine was feathered, a normal safety precaution on all modern aircraft.

Feathering avoids excessive vibration caused by the propeller turning, the engine when it is out of action, which happens if the blades are not feathered. When the propeller blades are fully feathered only the knife-like edges face outwards, making it difficult to see the propeller from the cabin.

All of the aircraft used by B.O.A.C. on the Dragon Service are four-engined Hythe class flying-boats, and they are capable of taking off and landing safely, as well as maintaining height in the air when fully loaded, on any three out of the four engines. Actually they can continue flying or land on only two engines.

The B.O.A.C. flying-boat from the United Kingdom arrived at Kai Tak yesterday afternoon according to schedule.

Holland's Request

London, Nov. 5.
Holland's request for rectification of the Dutch-German frontier put forward in formal notes to the Big Four powers last evening is certain to receive sympathetic consideration from the British Government, a British Foreign Office spokesman stated. Reliable sources here indicate that Dutch economic claims against Germany, on which the proposals for frontier rectification are based, are generally considered justified, in British official quarters, as a form of reparation for the damage and loss sustained by Holland in the war.

The suggestion that the Dutch Government should supply Britain and other powers occupying Germany with a detailed statement of its frontier claims, is understood to have emerged during discussions which took place at Chequers (the country home of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee) last spring, between the British and Dutch Ministers, about the future of Indonesia.
Ever since the liberation the whole issue of frontier rectification has proved highly controversial in Holland where many people have feared the introduction of a permanent German minority.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER

The anticyclone over China continues to move eastwards, pressure now being highest over the Gulf of Pechili. Pressure remains high over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. A shallow depression covers SW China and pressure is low generally over the Southern regions.
At 0600 GMT, the depression or typhoon was situated about 250 miles ENE of Manila, moving N or NE at 5 to 10 knots and appears to be recurring north-eastwards.
Today's forecast:—Moderate or fresh winds; light to fine at first, becoming cloudy.
Yesterday's weather:—
Maximum: 81.2 deg. Fah.
Minimum: 73.6 deg. Fah.
Rel. Max. Humidity: 85%.
Sunshine: 10.6 hours.
Rainfall: Nil.

Smallpox Increase

They Had Smallpox

Nitric Acid
---No Permit

Nitric Acid
---No Permit

ed by the Licencing Authori

Film Review

transmit itself to the audience. The use of models is very noticeable, which adds to the sense of unreality pervading the whole film, though the scene in which a tanker is torpedoed and blows up is at least spectacular.

Local estate sworn und
\$9,500 was left by Mrs. Aur
tela Francisco de Sanchez, w
died at St. Joseph's Buildin
on Feb. 25, 1945, at the ag
years of administration
grant her all

New Evidence

ever, rejected by His Lordship who pointed out that the case had gone far. There was the possibility of difficulty in tracing the two Japanese witnesses and the American airman's evidence might not throw any new light on the case.

Mr. Rajah's Protest

Execution Evidence
The Crown called three sur- etc.

Execution Evidence

When the Crown closed its case, accused both said that they did not wish to say anything in their defence.

Shanghai, Nov. 5.

The Shanghai High Court today dismissed Schenkes' appeal against the Lower Court judgment of the United Kingdom against the German merchant, Walter Bandel, whom the German High Court found guilty of criminal piracy.

The High Court upheld the Lower Court decision, in that Schenkes' appeal against a summary judgment in the German High Court was dismissed.

The German High Court found Schenkes guilty of piracy charges, and the High Court found the German High Court's decision to be the final one.

Deported For Ten Years

It is officially notified that Monday next, November 11, will be observed in Hong Kong as general holiday in accordance with the Holidays Ordinance.

REMEMBRANCE DAY FUND

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Mr. John	100
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Mr. G. J. Cooke	5
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Leppack Company	5
Mr. T. N. Chau	5

Readers' Letters

The Unemployed

person's attachment which counts. An unemployed person is necessarily bad. But bad persons can be cloaked under employment. What we care about is less persons in our midst.

Our problem is either state restriction of immigration, or

Our race has been renow
the most ethical and moral,
today we have become the reve
Why? We are so clever that
always can find loop-holes
laws, and take advantage
everything that come our way

The Films

rudeness and conceit" toward him, of which he writes with such admirable restraint. So of us deplore this attitude as much as h_0 does, and I certainly one.

**PLENTY OF
WOOL**

and are making certain that they will not be left out in the cold in more than one sense.

From about seven o'clock onwards last night, a steady stream of Chinese men and women began taking up places in the lane be-

**Burned With Lit Westward
Fag Ends No Lands**

(accused) on the smuggling business.

Guerilla Courier

Cheung Chung-man, 23, in evidence, stated that between November and December, 1944, he was approached by members of the company and was asked to join.

Mr. Basto was a founder member of this company and throughout the period of its growth a low-cost, random, invalid

VIBRO PILING MEETING

As a tribute to his memory allow me to ask you to stand for a few moments in silence.

Guerilla Courier

The courier, Shum Kun-kao, 17, in evidence said that during mission to Taibo on December 25

CNRRA Rice Theft Case

ants, commenced on Sept. 6, 1901, three men convicted yesterday being the only ones found guilty. Two left the Court free men, sentences dated from their original arrest.

The Future

Mr. [unclear] various interests in this country and I have reason to believe all things being equal, we shall get a fair share of such profitable work as may be offering in the future. Our equipment is

Unlawful Possession

Detective Sub-Inspector
chenko prosecuted.

RADIO

was 7.30 p.m.—Studio; Betty Brown
for a Piano
is not 7.50 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude
re- 8.00 p.m.—London Relay, News
8.15 p.m.—Negro Songs and Rites

UNSURVEYED MOTOR BOAT

Chau's plea that he merely taking the boat trial run after overhaul was accepted, the Magistrate

A German youth, Axelhoff, 17, was remanded 24 in police custody when he appeared before the Mag Mr. W. H. Latimer, at K Court yesterday on a charge having stowed away on the "Evang" at Saigon on Nov.

many	1:30 p.m.—Ortiz, Interlude
	Torch
	2:45 p.m.—Hall—Any Hour with
	Gardwin
	5:15 p.m.—A Band Concert
	Ackland & Norman, solo
Sten-	7:45 p.m.—Maryori, Band
hours	Garlan Cyper Band
ap-	10:00 p.m.—London, Relay
strate,	11:30 p.m.—Pizzante, Ryan, Wagon
moon	Wakura
ce of	12:40 p.m.—Beth Violett, Concert
the 24	Major
5.	11:00 p.m.—Close, Down

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CLOSED DOORS

No one can doubt that the obvious difficulties of obtaining agreement at the recent Peace Conference have been vastly increased by the fact that the meetings have been held before the public. Mr. Harold Nicolson, whose broadcasts from Paris made a tremendous impression in England and who was one of the few men attending the meetings, who also was at the 1919 Peace Conference in Versailles, once described the latter as "a riot in a parlor." But compared to the 1946 chaos he says the 1919 meeting was "a conclave of quiet and conciliatory men." Everyone recalls how President Wilson stated in 1918 that he would insist on "open covenants openly arrived at," but President Wilson quickly discovered that public discussions were, precluding any hope of agreement and they soon were abandoned in favour of private conclaves by the Big Four: Wilson, Lloyd George, Clemenceau and Orlando. Some of the plenary sessions of international conferences, of course, must be held publicly, but it is ridiculous that every decision concerning frontier adjustments and economic reparations should be argued fully in the glare of operatic publicity. One result is that representatives speak more for home consumption than with a genuine desire to reach a just settlement. Once they have taken a stand they are committed and they cannot afford to change their minds or come to a compromise for fear of losing face abroad and popularity at home. Also, the undignified displays of bad temper that have come to be characteristic of the private council room, and might not then be so blatant. Some of the Paris delegates behaved more like cheer-leaders at an American football game than responsible statesmen seeking to achieve a fair solution to the innumerable problems facing the world today.

Secret negotiations need not necessarily lead to secret treaties. Nothing could be more undemocratic than an agreement signed in behalf of a free people and pledged those people to a course of action to which they may not approve. Decisions taken in private conference must be presented for ratification by the governments and nations concerned before they actually become binding. A democracy gives its people the right to choose its own leaders. But having chosen them, they must be prepared to trust them and to give them a free hand to solve their problems by what appears to be the most effective means. If these representatives produce a solution that is not acceptable to the majority, then the decision must be nullified and an alternative devised. Another disadvantage of the system of public meetings is the appalling waste of time involved. At Mr. Nicolson has pointed out, "Peace is most susceptible to the wastage of time." The interminable sessions of the 21 nations with their constant repetitions of speech after speech, in three and sometimes four different languages, invest the proceeding with an atmosphere of deadly boredom stifling interest and sapping confidence. It seems obvious that the soundness of some of these arguments must at last become apparent. The Foreign Ministers of today's Big Four have resumed in New York strictly private meetings. The hope that they may be able to unravel some of the tangles of the Paris Conference arises, not so much from the fact that there are four delegates involved and not 21, but that their meetings are being held in private, shielded from the revealing glare of world-wide publicity. A way thus is open for compromise to be effected without the loss of confidence and prestige, which in this world of power politics still counts so much.

Thy Speech Betrayeth Thee

"Then said they unto him, 'Say now Shibboleth' and he said 'Sibboleth' for he could not frame to produce it right. Then they took him and slew him."—Judges XII, 6.

By Frank Jones

and surtax are wiping out millionaires and the aristocracy has taken to corduroy trousers. What now distinguishes one class from another is how it talks. For pronunciation is a label. It is often a false and misleading label, but it is the chief means by which we judge a stranger and by which he judges us. Many people go through life with the wrong label, often to their ruin, occasionally to their advantage. David Evans, (the name alone is not real) was the son of a Welsh minor; his one ambition was to become a school-master. With undoubted talent and much hard work he gained a scholarship to a university, where he won first-class honours in modern languages. There his success ended. Though school and university had gone to great pains to give him a good pronunciation of French and German neither had taken the slightest interest. In that of his English, which he spoke after the manner of the rest of his family. When, therefore, he came to seek a post, no headmaster would consent to have on his staff a man of such uncultured speech. For all I know David Evans is still working in the mine to which his pronunciation condemned him, a soured and embittered revolutionary.

A Good Dividend

Fortunately the false label does not always have so tragic a result. Some years ago I was asked by a fond mother to put her son through his (educational) catechism. She wanted to know what she had got for the £1,000 she had spent on sending him to a public school. Charlie confessed that beyond the cups for the hurdles and the quarter he had not much to show. His "favourite subject" was chemistry, but in answer to my request for the chemical formula for water, he jizzarded H 2S. He thought Copenhagen was the capital of Norway and that Waterloo was fought in 1812. When in despair I asked him for something he had learnt he said, "Magna Carta 1215 I always remember that; for Brown said to me 'once Magna Carta 1215; the time we come out of morning school'."

At first sight it would seem that £1,000 had been thrown away. Nothing of the sort, no investment ever paid a higher dividend. Charlie has the manners and pronunciation of an educated man, and with very few indeed. The chief aim of Roman education was to train speakers, and the Romans naturally paid particular attention to pronunciation. In more recent times, many American and Canadian universities have added to their syllabus a new subject which they have adopted the English Pronouncing Dictionary of our own Professor Daniel Jones as their standard. It looks as if the movement may have international repercussions and remove to a large extent the unconscious barrier imposed by differences in pronunciation.

Two Languages

Meanwhile Britain does practically nothing. In the few schools where an enthusiastic teacher is ploughing a lonely furrow, an inspector will give him a mild blast; but, as far as I know, no examination includes the spoken language in its English syllabus, with the result that few teachers are prepared to devote time to so "useless" a subject. It is a remarkable fact that it is possible to get the highest university honours in English without opening one's mouth. Many years ago a first-class honours man in English asked me if I could lend him a "hud" (rhyming with "bud") and it was only when he told me he had a "gown" that I recognised what he meant. In politics too, pronunciation is of the highest importance. How can the two parties understand one another as long as they literally speak two languages? The aristocrat from Eton and Christ Church

is naturally distressed at the dropped aspirates of some of his opponents, but this is nothing to the fine fury of the son of toil at the "I remembah." "We must endeavour" of some members of the other side of the House. It is of equal importance in our church. The "clerical voice" may be the result of many and varied causes. Speaking as he does in a big building, the parson must make some modification of his ordinary pronunciation, but any such interference with Nature is fraught with danger: unless the speaker has some elementary knowledge of phonetics and a sense of humour. Very few of our clergy have both. The result is that the Cockney choir-boys "Prize him for his grace and fiver" is too often accompanied from the curate's stall by "freeze him for his grease and fever."

Demolishing Babel

I have no wish to attempt to establish a standard dialect. Broad differences of geography will probably continue for all time, and add a pleasing variety and colour to our language. But there is an "accepted" English, any departure from which denotes a lack of culture. Nothing can be said in defence of such debased forms of English as the Cockney speech of London, or the town dialects we associate with Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield, which, like the mule have no pride of ancestry or hope of progeny.

CANDIDUS Says

The Fighting Soldier Is Always The Scapegoat

The announcement that General Sir Bernard Paget has retired came as no surprise to me. But I am very much surprised that he was not promoted to Field Marshal on leaving the Service for which, in peace and in war, he has done so much. When the history of the war—which will be a gigantic undertaking—is at last written, we shall find that Sir Bernard Paget was one of the chief architects of victory, well away from the limelight. Historians often err, but History never does. It infallibly separates the wheat from the chaff, the genuine from the spurious reputation. And when the final accounts of this war are cast up, we shall, I am sure, discover that Mr. Arthur Bryant was right in his estimate when he bracketed Sir Bernard Paget with Sir John Moore as the maker of an Army. The only difference between them is that Sir Bernard lived to witness the triumph of his work, and Sir John did not.

When Moment Of Destiny Comes

It is amazing how, always, the British Army produces the men to meet the moment of destiny—amazing because it has always been the Cinderella of the Services when invitations to the ball, in the shape of money, are handed out in peacetime. It is also amazing how the democracy is always furiously resentful when it reaps the proper reward of its stinkiness, and British arms sustain initially a series of setbacks, as they did in the Napoleonic wars, in the war of 1914-1918, and in the war which ended last year. This attitude of wanting to have it both ways received, as was natural, its most repellent expression in the early stages of the war from the mouth of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who proposed that our soldiers should be placed under the command of foreign Generals. He proposed it because our Commanders-in-Charge of forces equipped as it were with bows and arrows, could not withstand what was then, in material, the finest Army in the world.

Unless the atomic bomb, bacteriological weapons, or whatever the old techniques of warfare off the map, the same attitude will probably prevail until the next war and in its opening phase, war will be called upon to pay the price of the national unreadiness; those of them, that is, who occupy the supreme positions at the beginning of hostilities. Lord Fort was a conspicuous illustration in the recent war of my argument. The Commanders who rose to the leadership of the Army later on were lucky—or perhaps one should say less unfortunate—than he. But even success in the field does not necessarily save a British General from gross

unfair treatment, which is permitted to pass without comment or protest in a democratic country, although it would have caused a storm under any of the aristocratic dispensations of the past.

There was a flagrant instance in the 1939-45 war of such injustice and I have been waiting for it to be brought into public notice. I have wondered how long it would be before someone would speak out who could speak out authoritatively. But silence has prevailed.

The affair might be called without exaggeration "The Mystery of Herbert Lumsden." Briefly, the facts are these. Herbert Lumsden commanded

By
FRANK JONES

the 12th Lancers in the critical days when the Belgians having ceased fighting, disaster threatened the British forces. He subsequently did brilliant service as a Divisional and later Corps Commander in North Africa in the bad days, when the Army did not enjoy the immense superiority in men and material that it had subsequently.

All of a sudden General Lumsden was sent home, where he was given a command in the Army which, in due course, was to invade Europe and to finish up in a defeated Germany.

Why Was This General Wasted?

But once again he was relieved of his Command, and was appointed a sort of official observer to the Forces that were operating from Australia in the Pacific. He was killed while watching a naval engagement from a battleship. At no time were his abilities as a Commander in the field impugned. Even his bitterest enemy could not have impugned them without being laughed to scorn by everybody who had served with him or under him. As a fighting soldier his prestige was as high as could be. Why, then, was he wasted in the fashion described?

The treatment that was meted out to him caused considerable "unpleasantness" (quite apart from annoyance and astonishment) in the Army, for it appeared to be entirely capricious, especially as it was known that a very high opinion of him was entertained in the most exalted quarters, both political and military. It is no good adopting the view that it were better to let bygones be bygones, for unpleasantness will persist while it is possible for a British General to say "What happened to Herbert Lumsden might happen to me."

It must militate against the efficiency of the Army if senior officers have to keep in mind that they can be penalised, not

By Dick Turner



"Junior! Did you wake papa?"

could awake to find the Tower of Babel demolished and the whole world again speaking one language? Such a state of things is, alas, a hopeless dream. But in a generation or two this country might all be speaking English, if the schools so willed. And who can set limits to the effect of that on our national unity?

In forty years' teaching, I look back to nothing else with the same satisfaction to my attempts to cope with "Brummagem" dialect, and more than one old boy has testified to the value of such teaching. Who can imagine what would be the effect on world peace if tomorrow we

JAPAN'S FUTURE TO BE PLANNED

By MORRIS HARRIS

The secret of postwar international trade to be permitted Japan, which America holds vital to Japan's future stability and well being, has moved toward clarification in the past few days, as result of the Far East Commission's action in establishing an Inter-Allied Trade Board.

The eleven Governments concerned have named permanent or temporary representatives to the Board and they immediately launched organisational meetings which began and continue, in the Far East Commission's quarters, in the palatial former Japanese Embassy building on Massachusetts Avenue in Washington.

The United States named Roswell W. Wainman, of the State Department's office of economic security in the division of Japanese and Korean affairs, as the American delegate to the Trade Board. Upon the recommendation of the other delegates, he was named acting chairman.

Embassy Officials

Other participants at present are using Embassy officials in Washington as temporary delegates, pending the arrival in some cases, of permanent representatives from their home governments.

The Far East Commission now is emphasising the hope that the Trade Board will complete its organisation at the earliest possible time, thereby opening the way for consideration of Japanese economic policies, governing what Japan may be permitted to do in the way of international trade.

The United States is known to be inclined toward early promulgation of trade regulations for Japan, thereby enabling her to inaugurate commercial activities destined to ease the present stringencies in Japan's economy and better the well-being of individual Japanese.

New Charters

To back up the Trade Board, which seemingly is destined to become of importance to Japan, the Far East Commission continues to prepare overall policy charters governing Japanese imports and exports. The Commission hoped to complete these charters a fortnight ago, and now expects to complete their consideration within a matter of days, whereafter they will be communicated to General MacArthur, preparatory to their publication.

The Commission in the past few days has also considered further, its long delayed proposal for a Pacific Reparations Conference, wherein the eleven nations comprising the Far East Commission are destined to participate. The latest indication from the Commission is that despite the hopes of the United States, the Philippines and other nations for an early discussion of the reparations question, Russia continues to fail to reply to the proposal.

The State Department is known to be seeking clarification of various phases of Japanese reparations through direct discussions with the Soviet Union—Associated Press.

Passages For Wives

London, Nov. 5. Asked in the House of Commons today what was being done to carry out the agreed arrangement, that the wives of civil service staffs employed in His Majesty's Dockyard in Singapore should be permitted to join their husbands, Mr. John Duggdale, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, replied: "We are sending to Singapore as quickly as possible, all those families of Admiralty civilian employees at the naval base who are entitled to official passages. Difficulties have been caused by lack of accommodation at the base itself, but even so we have now been able to send over 50 per cent of the families nominated eligible and wishing to go."—Reuter.

Philippines' Investigation

Washington, Nov. 6. Authoritative quarters indicate that the formation of the Philippine-American commission to study the islands' future, is the United States' partial reply to President Roxas' request for a multimillion dollar American loan, to maintain the Manila Government until the latter's revenue sources again are functioning. The United States is not against rendering further aid to the new republic, but the Americans, before beginning a move toward granting the loan, wish to survey the islands' finances, including the tax structure, how it is planned to repay the loan and other factors bearing on the requested credit.—Associated Press.

CHANNEL

Dover, Nov. 5. Fog in the Channel slightly delayed the arrival today at Dover of General de Lattre de Tassigny, Chief of the French General Staff. He was aboard the French destroyer Laleon. The warship was greeted with a salute of 21 guns fired from Dover Castle. Guns from the destroyer returned the tribute.—Reuter.

ALPS TRAGEDIES

Paris, Nov. 5. The first heavy snowfalls in the Alps have caused a quick rise in deaths of Italian women and children crossing mountain passes on foot in attempts to reach France illegally. The deaths of at least two Italian women and three children were reported today in messages from Grenoble.—Reuter.

BRITISH GESTURE IN PALESTINE

Leading Jews And Arabs To Be Released

An Exemplary Statement

London, Nov. 5.

The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, in the House of Commons today announced that the Government had decided to authorise the High Commissioner of Palestine to release the detained Jewish leaders.

Release had also been approved of certain Palestinian Arabs, who had been undergoing detention.

Mr. Jones said he hoped the release would lead to an improvement in the security situation in Palestine and help to restore conditions in which progress could be made towards a general settlement.

The Colonial Secretary's statement reads: "The Government recently had conversations with representatives of the Jewish Agency on the serious state of affairs in Palestine and the possibility of reducing the present tension. These conversations were reported by the Agency representatives to the Inner Zionist Council meeting in Palestine on 27th October."

"One of the resolutions subsequently issued by that body was in the following terms: 'The Inner Zionist Council declares that the Zionist Council denounces without reservation the bloodshed caused by groups of terrorists, who defy national discipline and thereby play themselves outside the ranks of the organised community. These deeds defile the struggle of the Jewish people and distort its character; they strengthen the hands of opponents of Zionism and enemies of the Jewish people. The Council calls upon Yishuv (Jewish community) to isolate these groups and to deny them all encouragement, support and assistance.'"

"With this resolution in mind and the declarations of other leaders in the past few weeks the Government has considered the continued detention of Jewish leaders, and has decided to

authorise the High Commissioner to release them."

"I take this opportunity to inform the House that release has also been approved of certain Palestinian Arabs, who have been undergoing detention. The following communiqué is being made this afternoon by the High Commissioner: 'The British Government have now fully considered representations made to them by Arab delegates to the Palestine Conference on the subject of Palestinian Arabs detained in the Seychelles.'"

"In the light of these representations and as a gesture of goodwill at this time, when important decisions on the future of Palestine are in the balance, they have decided to release these detainees and to permit their return to Palestine along with two other Arabs formerly detained in the Seychelles, but already released on health grounds. In addition, amnesty is being granted by the Palestine Government to certain Arabs."

Mr. Oliver Stanley (Conservative), Colonial Secretary in Mr. Winston Churchill's former Government, said the Opposition would watch with great interest to see whether "this exemplary statement" by the Inner Zionist Council was followed by definite active steps of cooperation to put an end to terrorism.

Mr. Stanley then asked two questions: Firstly, would the Colonial Secretary make it

GANDHI THREAT

Patna, Nov. 5.
Gandhi has resolved to undertake a fast unto death if the communal rioting in Bihar does not stop within 24 hours.
This was announced by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Government of India Food Minister and the most respected Bihar leader here today.—Reuter

plain—that he believed to be the case—that this was not the result of any bargain, but had been done by the Government as being what they thought was the best course for security in Palestine.

Secondly, would he assure the House that no one was being included among the leaders whom active complicity in any terrorist outrage could be proved in a law court.

On the second point, Mr. Creech Jones replied that he could give complete assurance. Regarding the first point, Mr. Jones said law and order were not matters to be bargained about at all. This had been done by the Government in the hope of securing closer cooperation between the Jewish Agency and the Administration in Palestine.

Mr. Jones told Viscount Hinchinbrooke (Conservative) that the releases were unconditional. Those involved had, of course, been most carefully screened, but there was no requirement that they should be in close touch with the authorities.

The Jewish Labour Member, Mr. Sydney Silverman, said that many who had been saddened and anxious about the British Government's policy in Palestine would like to congratulate the Colonial Secretary on this "wise and far-sighted" step and to echo his hope that it might be the beginning of new cooperation between the Jewish Agency and the mandatory power.

Mr. Kenneth Pickthorne (Conservative) asked if the use of the word "screening" meant that it was decided purely as a legal question.

Mr. Creech Jones replied: "No. Leaders of the Jewish Agency who were arrested will be released under this arrangement. There have been a number of other arrests in connection with different episodes and those will be screened by the authorities. Those who obviously have not been concerned with any acts of violence are being released now."

Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent says that Jewish Agency circles estimate that only about ten of 700 Jews detained in Palestine since last June will be immediately affected.

It is believed, however, that their release will influence the decision of the World Zionist Conference when it meets on December 9 to consider whether the Jewish Agency should take part in the new suspended Palestine Conference.

Jewish Agency officials said they felt the decision to release Arabs as well weakened the effect of the gesture, on the Jewish community.

Releases Begin

Jerusalem, Nov. 5.
Eight Jewish leaders received permission at 1735 (Palestine time) last night to leave the Latrun detention camp where they have been detained since June 29.—Associated Press.

ARABS OPEN FIRE ON JEWS

Jerusalem, Nov. 5.
Arab villagers opened fire on Jewish settlers at Masuoth Itzhak, in the hills, south of Jerusalem today.

When the Jewish Auxiliary Police fired in the air the Arabs dispersed. No one was shot on either side, but two Jews were slightly injured by stones thrown by Arabs. This was the second attack in three days by Arabs upon Jewish settlers.

Masuoth Itzhak is a settlement established a few months ago. The Arabs claim that they have the right of presumption on the land which was being ploughed by Jews.—Reuter.

Racing Prizes Before Holiday Making?

London, Nov. 5.

In the House of Commons today, a Labour member, Mr. L. V. McIntire, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he knew that about 90 British passengers were unable to travel on the Swedish motor vessel, Saga, which sailed from the Thames to the Mediterranean on October 30, because the fare was over £75, the maximum that the Government allowed one person to take out of the country.

In view of this, he inquired, did the Chancellor propose to stop foreign racehorse owners, who win money stakes for bets, and foreign boxers, who win prize money or side bets, exceeding £75, from taking money out of England.

The Chancellor, Mr. Hugh Dalton, replied that the £75 limit was intended to conserve foreign exchange. Prize money, being earned income, could be remitted home by foreigners, but betting winnings being capital, could not.

Answering other questions, Mr. Dalton denied that he had received any representations from the United States on the Anglo-Argentine financial agreement.

"But," he added, "I am of course always ready to discuss with our American friends any matters of common interest."

The question was, what representations had been received from the United States Government concerning the clause empowering the Argentine Government to dispose of sterling balances within the sterling area, if the balance of payments within the sterling area in any year be unfavourable to the Argentine; and on what date the first oral representations from the United States Government were received on this subject.

Mr. Robert Boothby (Cons.) asked if the Chancellor still maintained that no understanding was reached between Britain and the United States on how Britain was to deal with sterling obligations.

The Governors
Mr. Dalton replied: "Yes. I am quite tired of telling Members that."

Another Member asked: "In view of the statement made by Mr. James Byrnes that there were some American officials who thought that parts of the agreement might be in conflict

Bulgarian Report Denied

Sofia, Nov. 5.
The Bulgarian News Agency today denied the Reuter report from Sofia on Sunday that Kosta Lulchev, Secretary-General of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party, and his daughter, Violina, were facing trial shortly for making alleged false statements about freedom of the Bulgarian elections held last Sunday week and which resulted in victory for the Governmental Fatherland Front.

The Agency statement said: "On the contrary, delivery of the indictment was actually postponed to avoid all pressure during the electoral campaign. Lulchev is called upon to show reason why in April, 1946, he sent abroad letters and messages, which were false, with a view to discrediting Bulgaria and making her position at the Paris Conference more difficult."

The statement added: "Lulchev and other accused, belonging to different Opposition groups, are also accused of having distributed in the period preceding the elections a speech attributed to Mr. James Byrnes (U.S. Secretary of State). The American Mission in Bulgaria has corroborated that such a speech was never made by Mr. Byrnes."—Reuter.

COOPERATION WITH FRANCE

Hanoi, Nov. 6.
The policy of the new Vietnamese Government will be loyal cooperation with France on a cultural basis, the President, Ho Chi Minh, said yesterday.

"Our main goal is independence and territorial integrity," he added.

Reliable sources say the Government police have arrested more than 200 Opposition Party members.—Associated Press.

Jerusalem, Nov. 5.
Another ship with Jewish illegal immigrants is reported due to reach Palestine within the next two or three days, according to British naval quarters in Haifa tonight.—Reuter.

Soviet Critics Of America

Moscow, Nov. 6.

The difference between the United States Democrats and Republicans was never so "insignificant" as now, an article in "Red Star" stated yesterday.

The article, based on a lecture by Boris Vronski, Soviet authority on political science, asserted that the real task of the Democrats and Republicans was "to make it appear as if a constant struggle is going on between them, but the real purpose is not to permit the formation of a third Party."

"One of the dangerous consequences of this growth in power of the Rightist bloc," said the pair, "is the increasing pressure on American foreign policy of those circles who have been characterized by Stalin as spiritual colleagues of Churchill, and dangerous proponents of war."

"With increasing frequency, this Rightist Republican Democratic bloc has succeeded in forcing through its programme of deserting Roosevelt policies in favour of the Vandenberg policy of atomic diplomacy."

"However, Molotov's free speech before the United Nations Assembly gave encouragement to the progressive forces in America. All friends of peace in the entire world hope that soon they will succeed in building a solid bloc of all progressive forces to bring about a continuance of Roosevelt's peace policy."—Associated Press.

Textile Trade In Difficulties

London, Nov. 6.

Britain's textile industry, an important factor in foreign trade, is having difficulty in returning to normal. Leaders of the industry say they are hampered by Government restrictions, labour shortages and worn machinery.

The huge cotton industry is typical. There is a good supply of raw cotton, but there is a lack of workers to spin and weave it.

Judged on the basis of valuation, Britain's textile exports have surpassed pre-war statistics. Exports in the first half of 1946 totalled £403,000,000. This compares with £235,000,000 in the first half of 1938, but the higher figure resulted to a considerable extent from price increases.

Of the 1945 first half-year total, cotton accounted for £30,000,000, woollens for £20,500,000, other textiles and clothing for £9,500,000 and £10,000,000 respectively, and rayon and art silk for £13,000,000. In each of these categories exports were larger than in the corresponding period of 1938.—Associated Press.

The "Manchester Guardian" writes: "The wool textile industry has reason to be very apprehensive of Sir Stafford Cripps statement on the future policy regarding the Japanese industry."

Between two world wars, Japanese trade with the United Kingdom developed from the purchase of finished goods to increasing imports of yarn, followed by raw wool. Exports of finished wool and woolen goods from Japan began with her import of yarn and a gradual build-up of factories at prices with which older established centres of the wool textile industry could not compete, and there are few signs that her extremely low labour costs would increase enough to put her competition with other wool-manufacturing countries on anything but a very advantageous footing.

Sir Stafford affirmed that there is little hope of effective action to improve Japanese labour standards within the next three or four years, which period will almost certainly see the end of conditions which created the present seller's market. By that time, Japan may be able to enter the market still with some substantial advantage in the way of low labour costs in hand.—Reuter.

Cairo Protest

Cairo, Nov. 5.

Isma'il Sidki Pasha, the Premier of Egypt, has lodged a protest with the Governor-General of the Sudan, Lieutenant-General Sir Hubert Huddleston, against the recent anti-Egyptian demonstration at Khartoum. Reuter learned this afternoon from a reliable source.

On Thursday there was a demonstration in Khartoum by 3,000 supporters of the Ummia Party, which demands independence for the Sudan. On Friday, opponents of the union with Egypt wrecked the club which was the local headquarters of the pro-Egyptian elements. After a mass demonstration in favour of the union of Sudan with Egypt, 16 people were taken to hospital.—Reuter.

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London Stock Market

Quotations on the London Stock Exchange yesterday were:

Consols, 2½ per cent 1945/75 99-7/16. Conversion Loan, 3½ per cent 11½. War Loan, 3½ per cent 107½. New War Loan, 3 per cent 108½. Victory Bonds, 4 per cent 122½. Saving Bonds 3½ 1955/65 108½. Saving Bonds 3½ 1960/70 109½. Saving Bonds 3½ 1965/75 110½. German Loan, 7 per cent (Dawes) 10½. Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907, 21½. Canton-Kowloon Railway, 5 per cent 26. Lung-Ting U. Hai Ry., 5 per cent 1913 24. Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss.) 47. Crisp Loan, 5 per cent, 1911, 45. Hukuang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911 26. Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905 32½. Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent 26. Mercantile Bank of India, 1 A, 22½. Chartered Bank, 1 A, 22½. 11-11/16. H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 8¼. Lydenburg Estates, 102/6. South Africa Townships 26/6. Selection Trust 43/7. South Africa Torbanites 12/-. Canadian Pacific 18½. Mexican Eagles 16/—Reuter.

CHRISTMAS TRADE

Washington, Nov. 6. Government officials predicted today that the Christmas sales volume will be 10 per cent greater in terms of actual goods than in last year's record holiday buying-spurge. In terms of dollars, some economists figure the peak will be 20 to 25 per cent higher than in 1945 because of price increases.—Associated Press.

TURKISH OFFER

Istanbul, Nov. 5. The Turkish Finance Minister stated that the Turkish Government, in an effort to attract foreign capital in order to speed up Turkey's economic development and industrialization, would in future allow foreign concerns working in Turkey to take out of the country all earnings realized by their investments in that country.—Reuter.

Washington, Nov. 6. The Association of American Railroads today reported an estimated net income of \$38,500,000 for class one railroads during September compared with \$3,848,000 for the same period last year.—Associated Press.

Britain Expects A Coal Crisis

London, Nov. 5. Britain fears a disastrous crisis this winter because of the coal shortage. With the cold weather coming on, the nation's coal stocks are the lowest in modern history and exports of coal, for which Britain once obtained essential manpower from the rest of the world, have been lopped to mere tokens.

The one big reason for the trouble is not the lack of miners but miners who don't work. That's absenteeism and it ranges from 15 to 20 per cent. Officials of both the Government and the National Mine-workers Union are tilting head-on against this menace—often going straight to pitheads with their pleas for more consistent performance. But the looming crisis persists. Both for the same thing—cold homes and smokeless factories, producing misery, depression, unemployment, and scarcity of goods in a country striving to fill war-emptied shelves.

Coal is the keystone of the country's economy and in the present circumstances, may likewise be the keystone of politics. The Labour Government, ready to take over ownership and operation of mines next January, is fearful that a real economic crisis stemming from the coal shortage would bring down on the Government a flurry of maledictions on socialism.

There are hopes to overcome the crisis by improving the working and living conditions and at the same time upping efficiency through mechanisation.—Associated Press.

—Associated Press.

LATVIANS TO BE SENT AWAY

London, Nov. 5. The group of Latvians who reached Britain after crossing the North Sea in a fishing smack, will not be allowed to settle in Britain. This was stated in Parliament by the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, today. He said, "These men, only one of whom appears to be a fisherman, have no claim to settle here and will be expected to leave again as soon as arrangements can be found for them."—Reuter.

FORCES MAIL

London, Nov. 5. In reply to a question on the delivery of Forces mail to SEAC, Captain E. Bollerger, the War Minister, stated that in the last few months there has been some difficulty with air mail services to SEAC, chiefly because of bad weather, but the greatest interval between arrivals in Singapore, Hongkong and Bangkok, has been four, seven and eight days. Difficulties of communications may further affect deliveries to outlying units.—Reuter.

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Anglo-Danish Trade Balance Talks

London, Nov. 6.

A delegation of Danish officials arrived in London last night to begin conversations with British officials today on Anglo-Danish trade and financial problems.

Heading the Danish group was the Finance Minister, Thorvald Kristensen, and the Commerce Minister J. Villemoes. They will talk with members of the British Board of Trade, the Treasury and Foreign Office.

The most acute problem on the agenda, according to an informed British source, is the reduction of a Danish-owned balance of £25,000,000 (approximately 500,000,000 Danish kroner) under the present Anglo-Danish trade agreement.

Under the original terms of the agreement, Britain and Denmark were to hold the balances accruing under the trade agreement in each other's currency. Last year, before Britain began exporting to Denmark, the Danes held a balance of 200,000,000 Danish Kroner (approximately £10,000,000) according to a reliable Danish source.

With Britain's recent exports to Denmark, the pendulum has swung the other way and now the Danes owe Britain £25,000,000.

British officials are anxious to cut this to £10,000,000. No specific sums for the balances were fixed in the trade agreements. They are anxious for the Danes to increase their exports of butter, bacon and eggs to Britain or to secure payment of the balance in foreign currency, such as United States dollars or Swedish kroner.—Associated Press.

POTATO SUBSIDY

Washington, Nov. 6. The Agriculture Department announced today it will offer to subsidize the export of surplus potatoes.

Possibilities for normal exports are limited by the fact the American price is higher than the comparative prices of foreign markets, where supplies are short. The Department said it will make Government-owned potatoes available to exporters at prices competitive in foreign markets.—Associated Press.

MOTOR RECORD

Detroit, Nov. 6. The motor industry may exceed 400,000 cars and trucks in November's 20 full working days to establish a record not seen since July of 1941. Most of the load will be carried by General Motors whose postwar output exceeds any other maker.—Associated Press.

Cotton Flurry

New York, Nov. 6. In the opinion of the President of the New York Cotton Exchange, Mr. Frank Knell, the recent violent fluctuations in cotton prices would not have occurred if the British and Indian exchanges had been in operation.

Mr. Knell made public an exchange of messages between himself and Mr. L. R. Brownell, head of the Liverpool Cotton Association, in which Mr. Knell said: "We are more than convinced that had there been free play at arbitrage between your market and ours, and the Bombay market and ours, far more stable prices would have prevailed."

"Farmers in all producing lands would have been far better paid and at a lesser cost to consumers the world over." Mr. Brownell had replied that he regretted the Liverpool market was not reopened, on account of British policy since the war.—Associated Press.

U.S. DEFICIT

Washington, Nov. 5. The Treasury's figures showed today the Federal Government finished the first four months of the current fiscal year with a deficit of \$300,841,791. Late October spending wiped out a surplus established earlier.—Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 6. Most of the nation's commodity markets as well as the New York Stock Exchange were closed yesterday, election day.—Associated Press.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN N.V.

King's Building, Connaught Road,
Tel: Shipping Dept. 28016, Passage Dept. 28017.

Chinese Agents, Connaught Road, C. No. 82, Tel. 26133.

Ship due from Sailing for
M.S. "TIJALANGKA" Shanghai/Amoy 14th Nov. Manila 16th Nov.

S.S. "TIJADAK" Amoy 14th Nov. Singapore/Col. ports 15th Nov.

M.S. "TUISADANE" Java/Singapore 25th November Swatow/Amoy/Shanghai

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO., LTD. (DELI STRAITS CHINA LINE).

Ship due from Sailing for
M.S. "VAN HEUTSZ" Belawan/Deli/Prank/Singapore 14th Nov. Swatow/Amoy 14th Nov.

Ship due from Sailing for
M.S. "STRAAT SOENDA" Singapore early Dec. Singapore, Batavia, Durban, Capetown, Mombasa, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Africa, Santos, Rio de Janeiro; if sufficient inducement offers calling at Saigon/Bangkok/Mauritius/Reunion/Madagascar/India/Laurence-Marques/Montevideo early Dec.

SILVER LINE, LTD.

Ship due from Sailing for
M.S. "SILVERGUAVA" In port After docking sailing on or about 8th Nov. for Vancouver.

M.S. "SILVERSANDAL" In Port After docking sailing on or about 12th Nov. for Straits, Colombo and U. S. Atlantic ports.

M.S. "SILVERTEAK" U.S. Atlantic & Pacific Ports via Shanghai 17th Nov.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Ship due from Sailing for
M.S. "PHILAE" Rotterdam/Antwerp/Genoa/Tor. Said/Singapore early Dec. Shanghai/Singapore/Colombo/Port Said/Antwerp/Rotterdam/Copenhagen/Batavia/Oslo early January.

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S.S. "WOSANG" to Keelung & Shanghai 21st Nov.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "WOSANG" from Bangkok 14th Nov.
S.S. "KWASANG" from Sandakan 21st Nov.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FRASER" Rtn. Wharf 8th Nov.
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM" alongside Cosmo Dock.
S.S. "TAKSANG" Machie's Wharf.
S.S. "ESANG" Rtn. Wharf 5th Nov.

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All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

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M.V. "GLENAPP" Loads for U.K. Rotterdam Antwerp Amsterdam—Early Dec.

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J.V. NEWBROUGH due from Australia via Tabour 12th Nov.

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"SAMLAMU" Bombay Early November
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"SAMADANG" Bombay via Kure Mid November
"TREVAYLOR" U. K. November
"TREVAN" U. K. December

Ship Loads For Ready
"SAMADANG" Straits & Bombay End November
"TREVETHOE" Straits & U.K. 23rd November

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M.V. BENARES discharging Hong Kong 23rd November.
M.V. VASA discharging Hong Kong 27th November.
M.V. BATAAN discharging Hong Kong 1st December.
M.V. FORMOSA discharging Hong Kong Mid Jan.

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